THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1830. No. 46.

WATER COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an *ELECTION* will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 18th of September instant*, at 4 o'clock, P. M for *FIVE MANAGERS* of the Gettysburg Water Company.

By order,
THOS. J. COOPER, *Sec'y.*
Sept. 7. te

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday 29th Aug. an Apprentice to the Chair-making business, named *ISRAEL KLINE*. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension, but neither thanks nor charges.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.
Gettysburg, Sept. 7. 3t

Stop the Counterfeiter!
$50 REWARD.

I will give the above reward, for the apprehension and conviction of a certain *JOHN P. or BENJAMIN P. SMITH*, who calls himself Dr Smith This man bought from me, on the 25th Aug. a small bay horse, about 6 years old, and between 12 and 13 hands high, a natural trotter, with part of the mane near the ears rubbed off—for which he paid me in counterfeit money—besides exchanging with me about $300, also counterfeit, for which I gave him good money. The counterfeit money which he gave me is principally on the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, partly on Stephen Girard's Bank, and partly on the Bank of North-America; a large supply of which money it is believed he has with him. Smith is about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, dark complected, strong black beard and hair, stout built, long, projecting nose, with pleasant countenance. Had on a light grey-colored sattee, blue cloth pantaloons, white hat, and boots. He is from Reading, Pa. where, to my knowledge, he lived in 1818. The above reward to be paid on recovery of my money and the conviction of Smith.

DAVID H. B. HILL.
Clear Spring, Md. Sept. 7. 3t

COLUMBIAN INDEP'T INFANTRY!

YOU will parade at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millerstown, on *Saturday the 18th inst.* at 12 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JOSEPH HAWN, *Capt.*

☞An Election will be held on said day, at the same place, for a *First Lieutenant*, in the room of B. Bigham, resigned; and a *Second Lieutenant*, in the room of J. Hawn, promoted.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*
Sept. 7. 2t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to spare the feelings of his Debtors by a personal application for his dues, takes this method of informing them, that nothing short of the most absolute necessity compels him to solicit the fulfilment of their duty. He is in the deepest need for money, and yet is not anxious for using compulsory measures to obtain it. And, as an equivalent for the indulgence which he has extended, by the liquidation of their respective accounts, he at least hopes he has not made this appeal to their generosity in vain.

GEO. ARMOR.
Sept 7. tf

LIME.

THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his farm, half-way between the two Taverns and Littlestown, near the Turnpike, a

Kiln of fresh-burnt LIME.

He will also keep on hand, continually, a supply of the same, of the best quality.

WM. GULDAN.
Aug. 31. 6t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that the Account of *Samuel Orm*, Trustee of JOHN HOKE, an habitual Drunkard, will be presented for confirmation, at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 20th day of September next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Prothy.*
Aug. 24. 4t

LIGHTNING RODS,
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, May 11. tf

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The very injudicious measures, adopted by the ill-advised King of France, produced, even much sooner than was contemplated, the result which was foreseen by all those who had turned their attention to the affairs of that nation. King Charles and his Ministers seem to have determined, by an open violation of the Charter, and at all hazards, to repress the spirit of freedom, which the Report of the Ministers fully proves they well knew prevailed among all classes throughout the kingdom—a new Revolution in France has been the consequence of these harsh measures, the details of which will be found arranged below.—Balt. Gaz.

The Royal Ordonnances, dissolving the Chambers of Deputies, suspending the liberty of the Press, and invading the elective franchise, which were the immediate cause of the explosion, were published on the 26th of July, which was Monday. Simultaneously with the issuing of these decrees, Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa) was invested with the command of the troops. On the same day, the Bank refused to discount bills, upon which all the manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing aloud the extraordinary state of things. On the evening of the same day, an ordinance of the Police, prohibiting the distribution of printed writings, or suffering them to be read, contrary to the ordinance of the King, was posted up, and served to increase the agitation.

Tuesday the 27th, was early a day of great excitement and agitation. The Police were busy in attempting to prevent the people from visiting the usual places of resort for papers and news. The Journal of Commerce appeared by permission, and a royal ordinance was issued, requiring the printer to proceed with its composition the following day. A similar order was issued for the publication of La France Nouvelle, but it was disobeyed.

In consequence of the decree against the freedom of the press, all the liberal or moderate papers of the Liberal side were suppressed on the 27th. The proprietors of Journals purely ministerial experienced, of course, no difficulty; but all others which treated, in the most remote degree, of political matters, were unlicensed.

Several battalions of the guards were under arms at an early hour in the Champs Elyses, and the people observing them, began to form in groups in the Palais Royal and elsewhere. The excitement was excessive, and scenes of violence occurred, and some blood was shed. One of the gens d'armes was killed in the Palais Royal in a burst of popular fury, occasioned by an attempt to prevent the reading of one of the popular Journals. The gen d'armes paraded the streets with orders to fire in case of any excesses. Late in the evening the offices of the three papers who published in defiance of the decree, were burst open by force, and the presses seized.

On Tuesday afternoon, it was well understood throughout Paris, that a general meeting of the Oppositionists would take place in the Bourse, and that La Fayette, at the head of the late National Guard (whom the government had suppressed) would protect their deliberations. The meeting took place; it represented all the property and influence of the city. We do not know the precise nature of the resolutions they entered into; but the effect of their meeting was, the assembling, on that evening, of the two Chambers, who unanimously voted a remonstrance to the King, and sent a deputation to present it to his Majesty at St. Cloud. On the arrival of the deputation at the palace, they discovered that the King had fled. They returned to Paris, and reported the circumstance to the Chambers, who thereupon declared that Charles the Tenth had forfeited the Throne.

On the evening of the same day, matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gen d'armes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England or other countries afford no example. They were supported by young bourgeois, and by the lower classes; but the majority, by five o'clock, were Paris fops, with rattans in their hands, and pistols in their pockets. Some of them were killed.

Opposite the Rue Froidmanteau the people were charged by the cavalry—they fired their pistols in their faces, retired, and returned to the attack, with cries of Vengeance'—Liberte!—A bas le Roi!—Vive la Charte!—Vive l' Empereur!—Vive Napoleon II!—La mort a Polignac!—La mort a Peyronnet!—Liberte ou la Mort!

The gen d'armes, now attacked on all sides, fought with great desperation, and the superiority of their arms, and the station in which they were posted, enabled them at every volley to sweep off hundreds of the citizens; still the determination of the assailants could not be overcome, and, reinforced by crowds of workmen, boys, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short, all classes of the people, the whole scene soon presented an undistinguished mass of horrible conflict and carnage. A band of citizens took the body of one of their slain companions to the Place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, amid unceasing cries of "Vengeance!" and "Aux armes, aux armes!" A little later, and the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At 10 o'clock the wooden guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gen d'armes expelled, and the guard-house itself set on fire. A party of firemen arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off.

The pavements of the streets were taken up, and carried to the tops of the houses, and hurled down upon the heads of the soldiers. An English gentleman, (whose name our informant could not learn) on looking out of a window of a house in the Rue St. Honore, was shot dead by the military. A party of the National Guard got possession of the Tuilleries after a desperate conflict between them and the King's Swiss Guard, in which 50 of the latter were killed. Upwards of 1,000 lives, it is supposed, were sacrificed in this desperate struggle between the King's forces and the inhabitants. A regiment of Lancers suffered dreadfully. The result was, that the troops were driven out of the city, and Paris was under the protection of the Nat'l Guard, commanded by La Fayette.

On Wednesday morning, the 28th, at four o'clock, the people began to assemble at many points, but principally in the Rue St Honore. The well dressed mob of the preceding day re appeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuilleries were approached, but no act of hostility occurred up to 10 o'clock. In the mean while the brave of the cidevant National Guard began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death, if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Polytechnic School having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from 15 to 23 years of age) joined the people to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the point d'appui. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac was also carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for 12 hours by these heroic youths. The Tuilleries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regiment of the Royal Guard (all of whom were Vendeans); they were the first soldiers who fired on the people this day. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gen d'armes soon afterwards followed their example. The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make ready!" to fire on the people on the Boulevard. They did so. "Present!" and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of thesoldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. "Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At 10 o'clock, in the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were en face. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The Garden of the Tuilleries was closed. In the Place du Carousel there were three squadrons of Lancers of the Royal Guard, a battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Guards, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Guards. The Tuilleries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. Unhappy men! the example of former days was lost upon them. They all perished! A short time having elapsed, a dreadful tiraillade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and, in 5 minutes, 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a sang froid only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Royal Guard—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party. For ten hours this sanguinary combat raged with undiminished fury. On everyside were heard the rolling of musketry, the thunder of cannon, the shouts and groans of the victors and the vanquished, and the doleful sound of the tocsin. The regiments of the line fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained. The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges. The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and the Cathedral.

On Thursday the attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed early and with great success, but with great slaughter. The Palace was pillaged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) were cut to pieces.—A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans on Wednesday, but hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Palace of Louis XVI, and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way. At four o'clock in the evening there was not a man in arms against the people in Paris.—The tri colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments, and tranquility prevailed in all the streets—what a contrast! The day before, Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran rivers of blood and reverberated with the thunder of artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tapping of the pas de charge—the tolling of the tocsin—the cheers of the combatants—the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. To-day all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers—under the influence, to be sure, of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole Polytechnique, and the example of the National Guards. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be carried to the hospitals with safety; 1,500 are in the Hotel Dieu alone. While each of these unfortunate poor fellows passed, every man present spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors.—Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter and brought down the Seine to the Champ de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocens.

The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been recognised, and with "the people," the persons dignified by the superior order as canaille, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passages (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shopworkmen and workwomen, were to be seen sitting outside their shop (because those, being closed, afforded no light,) busily engaged in making lint.

The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible, were disguised. The Provincial Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions in security. They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches. A large force has assembled at Versailles and St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon & Mount Valerien (the heights to the right and left of St Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met in Paris with their mustaches shaven off.

The number of men under arms on Friday was comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuilleries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. If this were a subject upon which one could be pleasant, these extraordinary men would present ample materials; for, their costume is as various as the employments were from which they rushed into battle. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance.

The loss of both parties on Thursday (July 29th) was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for 30 hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared.—The people fought like lions.

At one point a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Bourgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants, if degrees of bravery can be admitted in this most memorable conflict of modern times. A woman, in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks in the Rue Plumet. The 3d Regiment of the Guard (Vendeans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords The Lancers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the country—fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to 60, and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire, or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so on until they had every one fallen.

The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuilleries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in the front of a house which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre, (except the Picture Gallery—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field piece was planted, which commanded the Point des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful and so maintained that the front of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuilleries was not of long duration—it was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-colored flag at the head of the attacking Bourgeois: A thousand balls fired from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with sang froid, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quai Pelleteir and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from the Quay into the Place, which, with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated.

On Friday the shops were still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. Much distress would have been felt by the people, (being all unemployed) had not arrangements been made for their subsistence. The families requiring aid, received provisions, &c. The men on duty, in like manner, received bread, cheese, meat and wine, while the different parties paraded through the streets, preceded by a drum.

The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct, in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians, be it known, that amid all their excitement, no foreigner has been insulted; but all the terms of eulogy would be exhausted, were we to dwell upon the valor of the French during the combat, and their excellent conduct when even flushed with victory over an obstinate and brave enemy.

Money was not to be had. The money changers had all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securities, could not be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday, an eagle [of one of Napoleon's old regiments] was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri-colored flag. The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri-colored cockade or breast knot, was general, not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, and other foreigners.

PROCLAMATION.

Fellow-Citizens: You have, by unanimous acclamation, elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian Guard National. We fight for our laws and our liberties.

Fellow-Citizens: Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given to you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguine plots.

Signed at General Head Quarters,
Le General du Bourg, **LAFAYETTE.**
Paris, July 29.

PROCLAMATION, addressed to the French, by the Deputies of the Departments assembled at Paris.

Frenchmen!—France is free. Absolute power had raised its standard: the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose, threatened at once order and liberty. We return to the possession of order and liberty.—There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which may, without delay, secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen!—Those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled, and till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France, the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. This is, in their opinion, the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence. The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to liberty, strong and durable.

The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers.

The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administration.

The Jury for the transgressions of the Press; the legally organized responsibility of the Ministers, and the secondary agents of the Administration.

The situation of the military legally secured.

The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices, we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the developements of which they have need.

Frenchmen,—The Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country.

"The Chambers," says he, "are going to assemble: they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation. The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

PARIS, July 31.

Inhabitants of Paris! The Deputies of France, at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy.

On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colors you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the Nation. The Charter will henceforward be a truth.

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 11th of Sept.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51	do	200
50 do	1,000	51	do	100
20 do	600	204	do	50
1 do	630	1179	do	20
12 do	500	11475	do	10
51 do	300			

Tickets, $10. Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE:

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Aug. 31. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15.

37 6 53 21 23 32 2 33 58

NOTICE.

IT often having been suggested, that a more intimate connexion and intercourse between the Practising PHYSICIANS, in any part of the country, would be of incalculable value, as well for the country wherein the same is existing, as also for the Medical men living there, and even for the Science at large; and the Subscribers, being convinced of the truth of the above suggestion, and believing that the object thereof cannot be easier and better obtained, than by the forming of *MEDICAL SOCIETIES*:—We, therefore, respectfully invite those of our professional brethren, of the counties of York and Adams, who are favorably disposed to forming such a Society, to meet us on *Saturday the 11th of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Francis Hildt, in the village of Oxford, for the purpose of forming and adopting a Constitution for a Medical Society in the said Counties.

JOHN CULBERTSON,
SAMUEL E. HALL,
CORNELIUS SMITH,
CHARLES BLISH,
M. D. G. PFEIFFER.

Aug. 24. tm

CAVALRY.

THE members of the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, now forming in Oxford and its vicinity, with all those wishing to join, are requested to meet at the house of Francis Hildt, in Oxford, on *Saturday the 11th of September next*, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. that the UNIFORM may be adopted, which has been agreed on for the Company. This being the last notice that will be given, it is expected that all the members will punctually attend, as well as those disposed to become members.

Aug. 31. 2t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on *Monday the 13th day of September next*, a variety of *PERSONAL PROPERTY*, consisting in part of

One Cow, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, one set of Coach-maker's Tools,

One Clock and Case, two tin-plate Stoves and Pipes, two Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, & Kitchen Furniture, of every description.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JOHN SMITH.

Gettysburg, Aug. 24. ts

Columbian Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Simon Yetts, in Menallen township, on *Saturday the 11th of September*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. An Appeal will be held on said day. The Members are desired to be punctual in their attendance—and come prepared to deliver up their arms upon said day, as the dissolution of the Company will then take place.

D. KOSER, Capt.

Aug. 31. 1p

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 22d of November next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

HENRY ICHES.

Aug. 24. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

134 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND*

The improvements are a **Log House, & Double** Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 24th of September*, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock,

A Tract of Land,

Containing about **17 ACRES**, situate in Mountjoy township, about seven miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road, and three miles from Littlestown. The improvements consist of a two-story **Log House, and double** Log BARN, &c. with a well of water at the door—the property of JAMES COLLINS.

☞Mr. Collins, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to purchase.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. ATCHESON, *Trustee.*

Aug. 31. ts

CAPITALISTS,

LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the FARM, late of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing

224 Acres & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a 1½ story House, and a Still-house, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } *Ex'rs.*
JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

Aug. 3. ts

☞Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas M'Creary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph M'Creary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

CUMBERLAND FACTORY,

FOR RENT.

THIS Establishment is on Yellow-Breeches creek, at Cumberland Furnace, Cumberland county, Pa.—There are two Carding Machines, one Spinning Billy of 30 Spindles, and one Jenny of 60; two Looms; and all the necessary apparatus for doing work, in complete order. There is a House, Garden and Stabling, attached to the Factory. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES WILSON.

Carlisle, Aug. 24. 3t

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Friday the 17th day of September next*,

A FARM,

situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Barnitz, Michael Etzler, the Heirs of Daniel Oyster, deceased, David Slagle and others, containing

207 ACRES

OF FIRST-RATE

Limestone land;

about 100 Acres of which are in fine Timber—and the residue under as good cultivation as any in the County.

The Improvements are a Log **Dwelling-house & Barn,** a Shop, and Spring-house, over a never failing spring; also, an Orchard.—To be sold as the Estate of MARTIN CARL, deceased.

The above Property will be sold together, or divided into two Tracts, to suit purchasers. It will be shewn by Daniel Carl, residing on the premises

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MARTIN CARL, } *Adm's.*
JOSEPH CARL, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 17. ts

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of September next*, to wit:

The account of George Harman, administrator of the estate of *Henry Smith*, deceased:

The supplemental account of Philip Wolf, executor of the estate of *Philip Wolf*, deceased.

The account of Charles G. M'Lean, administrator of the estate of *Helen M'Lean*, deceased.

The account of Mary Ann Gray, executor of the estate of Rev. *James Gray*, deceased.

The final account of John Shorb, executor of the estate of *John G. Shultz*, deceased.

The account of John Yeagerline and Henry Bushman, administrators of the estate of *Valentine Stehr*, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Thomas Stephens, administrators of the estate of *Frederick Cleaveland*, deceased.

The account of James and Robert Major, administrators of the estate of *Robert Major*, deceased.

The account of John and Wm. Orr, executors of the estate of *William Orr*, deceased.

The account of John Wilson, administrator of the estate of *Margaret Walker*, deceased.

The account of James Barr, administrator of the estate of *William Shultz*, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, executor of the estate of *Samuel Smyth*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, executor of the estate of *William Bigham*, deceased.

The account of Hugh and David Denwiddie, administrators of the estate of *Hugh Denwiddie*, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, executor of the estate of *John F. Hapke*, deceased.

The account of Jesse Comly and Philip Myers, administrator of the estate of *Isaac Hess*, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Jacob Ziegler, Guardian of the minor children of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 23, 1830. 3t

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyes, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Printing Business,

WILL be taken at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

June 29.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

DANIEL FUNK,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, and Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman, Matilda, intermarried with John Moose, Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter, Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose, John Erisman, Jacob Erisman, Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman and Henry Erisman, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

ADAM SWARTZ,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Sally, intermarried with Samuel Blessinger, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Wolf, Catharine, intermarried with John Ginder (who is lately deceased, having left one child, now a minor, named Sarah Ann,) Abraham and John (whose shares have been sold to Thaddeus Stevens,) or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELLIP.

Gettysburg, May 28. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse, Philip Plum, Adam Plum, Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman, John, Christian, and Michael Plum, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer.)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York springs, June 15. te

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after. *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, SEPT. 14.

☞A large portion of this day's paper is occupied with details of the late important event in France. No occurrence has taken place for some years, that appears to excite so much interest in this country; and every matter relating to it, is, of course, sought for with avidity. Speculation, at present, as to the consequences, is fruitless; but, perhaps, the next arrival may furnish some data upon which to found an opinion. The event is, in itself, interesting, as a triumph of liberal principles over despotism and tyranny; and clearly establishes the fact, that the time has gone by, in France, when men's minds and opinions are to be shackled by the strong arm of kingly power.

Cherokee Indians—WM. WIRT, Esq. late Attorney General of the U. States, has been employed by the Cherokee Nation to defend their claims. He has given an opinion clearly and conclusively in their favor. On the 4th of June, he addressed a letter to the Governor of Georgia, expressing a wish that a case might be made by consent, for the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States. The Governor replied to him, on the 19th, in not a very courteous manner, declining any such reference—and expressing a hope that the General Government will execute its contracts with Georgia, "so effectually successful, as to prevent the necessity of any further intercourse upon this subject."

Friday next (the 17th inst.) will be the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Boston. Arrangements are making for a grand celebration of the day.

A week has now elapsed since our intelligence from Europe by the Packet ship Hibernia, which left Liverpool on the 4th of August. The next packet due at New York from Liverpool is the John Jay, whose day of sailing was the 8th of August. From France direct, the first packet due is the Havre. Her day of sailing was the 1st of August, but it is supposed she sailed subsequent to that day. These two vessels may be hourly expected, and from the prevalence of easterly winds for several days past, we may look for the Charles Carroll, whose day of sailing from Havre was the 10th of August. The accounts which these vessels will bring must be interesting. There is great interest manifested to hear further accounts from France by all classes of citizens. The success of the liberal party in France, is so consonant to the feelings of Americans, that they make it their own. The movements of the Telegraphs are now watched closely by those who have heretofore given themselves but little trouble about them, and the Exchange Books and Bulletins are hourly resorted to by persons who were heretofore content to learn the news through the ordinary course of the city papers.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Royal Family of France.—The following may not be unacceptable to our readers at the present moment: Charles X. born in 1757, known as Count d' Artois during the French Revolution, is brother to Louis XVI. and XVIII., married Maria Theresa of Savoy, and has had two children, the Duke d' Angouleme, born 1775, and the Duke d' Berry, born 1778. The Duke d' Angouleme, now Dauphin of France, married Mary Theresa Charlotte, only surviving child of Louis XVI. but they have no issue. The Duke d'Berry, married in 1816, Carolina Fernanda Louisa, daughter of Francis I. Ruler of the two Sicilies. He died, February 14th, 1820, in consequence of a wound by the hand of the assassin Louvel, leaving issue Louisa Maria Theresa of Artois, Mademoiselle d'France, born February 21, 1819; and on the 29th September, 1820, his widow was delivered of a Prince, Henry Duke of Bourdeaux, and heir presumptive to the crown of France.

Prince Polignac, the head of the late ministry, is believed to be the son of the King, Charles X and the Princess Polignac, a lady of the court.

The Duke of Orleans, is the son of that Philip, Duke of Orleans, who in the former revolution renounced his titles, assumed the name of Philip Egalite, voted for the death of his cousin, Louis XVI. in the National Assembly, in January, 1793, and was himself beheaded on the 6th November following, "unpitied by persons of all parties;") was born in 1773. During the former revolution he was proscribed, and fled to this country. The New York Herald says he taught school in New Jersey, and regrets to add that he evinced the basest ingratitude to some of his American patrons after he was restored to affluence on the return of the Bourbons.

Duke of Orleans.—The Boston Palladium states, that the Lieut. General of France was formerly, for a short time, a resident in Boston, and boarded with Mr. Amblard, a Frenchman, who lived at the west corner of Wilson's lane and State street. He also resided for a short time in Baltimore, where he offered his hand to a young lady of that city, who refused him.

From the United States' Gazette.

Memoranda for August, 1830.

George the 4th, King of England, died in June, this year.

William the 4th, his brother, succeeded him on the throne.

40,000 men, under Gen. Bourmont, landed at Sidi Ferruch, in June, and on the 4th of July marched against Algiers, which city surrendered at discretion to the French arms on the following day.

The Dey of Algiers was, in July, sent out of his own kingdom to Leghorn.

The French obtained one hundred millions of francs, booty from the Algerines.

The King of France, (Charles the 10th) under whose reign these acts were performed, having usurped the prerogatives of the people, by declaring the late election in France void; by dissolving the last and newly elected Chambers of Deputies, with the iron hand of tyranny, and by proscribing the freedom of the press, produced a revolution in Paris; so sudden and decisive, that before the close of the month of July, he and all his ministers, to save their heads, were compelled to leave the Capital in haste, and Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, a man devoted to the national and constitutional cause, was immediately invested with the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and declared Regent, or the King of France—*by the Deputies of the Departments and the acclamation of the People!*

General Lafayette was declared Commander in Chief of the National Guards.

On the 30th July, Charles the 10th, and the Dauphin, reviewed near St. Cloud, the troops which were there, both of them calling on the "*Charter forever;*" the tardy declaration was received with "*an expressive silence,*" their voice was too feeble; it was their dying speech! One of the last acts of the King was to declare the Duke of Orleans an *outlaw*.

Gerard, one of the richest Bankers in Paris, acted as General in defending the rights of the People, during the three days' flow of blood.

No excesses were committed; no barbarites exercised by the patriotic multitude; it does not even appear that the Guillotine was stained.

Charles 10th abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bourdeaux.

Where was Talleyrand? the artful, the cunning, the old Talleyrand, who once visited these states, who long presided as the prime minister of France, under the reign of Buonaparte, and of Louis the 18th? Where was he during these frightful scenes of tumult and blood? Was he in retirement, could he not be seen as the wily serpent in the grass? or, recognized in the Cabinet, in Conclave, or in the field?—Where is he? Who can tell? His clump foot and his long head no doubt quietly retired from intrigue, cunning, stratagem and finesse!

May we not from these great events now calculate upon justice? France will soon see the policy and the necessity of administering justice to this nation. She will see in true colors the equity of our demands! She will award to our citizens a just remuneration for the losses they have been subjected to by illegal and unwarrantable spoliations committed under the French decrees, which Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, through various frivolous pretences, ungenerously procrastinated and withheld from our suffering merchants.

COLOMBIA.

Carthagena papers to the 29th July inclusive, were received by the Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, by the schooner Pamelia. The Pamelia sailed on the 8th Aug. at which time Gen. Bolivar was in Carthagena. An attempt was made upon his life about the 20th July, which however miscarried, and the ringleaders had been arrested and imprisoned. The country was in a very unsettled state.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

Interesting Rail-Road Experiments.

In the course of yesterday some experiments were made on the Rail-road, which illustrated in a striking manner the immense facilities which this mode of transportation offers for the conveyance of heavy burdens. About 9 o'clock in the morning, 4 waggons were attached to each other, whose weight and contents were as follows:—Two of the waggons were laden with three tons of coal each, and the other two contained each two and a half tons of iron. The waggons themselves were estimated to weigh three-fourths of a ton each, and the weight of four men who rode on them was about one-fourth of a ton. With this load, making an aggregate weight of *fourteen and a quarter tons*, a *single horse* travelled with ease from the depot at Pratt street to the Mills, at the rate of three miles an hour, encountering for half the distance an elevation in the road of twelve to twenty feet in the mile. The experiment was witnessed by numbers of passengers on the road.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, a train of eight waggons, laden with stone rails, started from the Mills with one horse. The weight of the rails was estimated to be twenty-eight tons; the waggons themselves weighed each three-fourths of a ton, or 6 tons in all; and twenty-two laborers rode on top of them, whose aggregate weight was one and a half tons. The entire weight of the whole, therefore, was *thirty-five and a half tons;* and yet with this immense load a *single horse* trotted to the Patterson Viaduct, in the vicinity of which the rails were required. All the waggons used in these experiments were of the common kind, except one of the coal waggons, which is on the Winans' plan. *American.*

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.

Atrocious Act.—We learn, that on the nights of Friday the 6th, and Monday the 8th of August, two different attempts were made to poison the family of the Rev. *James M'Connel*, of Deer township, Allegheny Co. by impregnating the water in the draw well, with a poisonous substance. In the first instance the poison was thrown into the well itself, and was only attended with nausea and sickness of the stomach of such of the family as had drank of the water the next day; but in the second, the poisonous substance was thrown into the well bucket, which happened to be at the bottom of the well at the time. Mrs. M'Connel unfortunately drank of the water next morning without examination, and was shortly after seized with violent vomitings and spasms.—Medical aid was obtained, and although she has thus been saved from premature death, yet we learn she is yet very seriously ill. We understand that some of the mixture was found wrapped up in a piece of brown paper, in the well bucket, and that it contained a portion of arsenic.

The down-fall of Algiers will relieve the United States Government from the necessity of maintaining an expensive naval armament in the Mediterranean. *Philadelphia Gaz.*

BALTIMORE, July 7.

In the case of McTavish vs. the proprietors of the Union Line of Stage Coaches, which was tried in our County Court on Saturday and yesterday, the Jury gave a verdict of $600 dammages in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. McTavish was severely injured by the upsetting of one of the stages of the Union Line on the road from Washington, in February last. His collar bone was broken, and he received a severe and dangerous wound on the forehead He was confined for six weeks by the accident. The driver of the Union Line finding the opposition close behind him, and likely to reach Baltimore first—employed the usual methods of keeping ahead, by cutting across the road, and occasionally racing his horses. It was while thus racing that the stage upset. It appeared in proof that the proprietors had given especial orders to the drivers in their employ, not to race against the opposition Line. This however in the opinion of the Court did not alter liability to the public, and they so directed the jury, when the above verdict was found against them. *Gazette.*

The idea is pretty general, we believe, that ever since the second threshing the United States gave the Barbary pirates in 1810, we have been exempt from the degrading tribute formerly paid to them. This is not the case. The United States still make considerable presents upon the sending out of every new consul; and not less than 10,000 dollars are given to Algiers once in 10 years upon the renewal of our treaty with her.

Important to Printers—The proprietors of the N. Y. Daily Sentinel lately prosecuted Lee, Powel & Co. for the amount of their subscription to that paper, and recovered $3 and costs, being the amount claimed. By this decision it is seen that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in all cases, for the payment.

On Sunday night, the 22d ult. Mr. John Francis, of the county of New Kent, Va. whilst asleep in his own house, was murdered, his house robbed of a considerable sum of specie; and then set on fire and consumed with the owner in it. We understand six of his own negroes have been apprehended, confessed the horrid deed, and were committed to prison.—*Rich. Whig.*

Population of Cincinnati.—The whole population of the city at this time, including colored people and aliens, is 25,279. In 1820, the population was 9642:—Increase in ten years, 15,637. In 1820, the population of the county, exclusive of the city, was 22,122.

The New England Review mentions that William Lockhart was executed at Helena, Illinois, on the seventh ult. for the murder of James Selby, and adds: He drank wine and spirits upon the scaffold, and was launched into eternity in a state of intoxication!

Gold.—Persons at a distance, are not aware of the extent to which the gold mines of the South have been worked. An idea may be formed on this subject, from a fact stated in the last Raleigh, N. Carolina, Register—namely, that within the last twelve months, between seventy and eighty thousand dollars worth of the precious metal has been received by the State Bank in that city. *Baltimore Gaz.*

The population of Perry county is 14,361—increase in ten years, 3019.

FLOUR, in Balt., on Saturday,	$5 25
WHEAT,	90 *to* 95
CORN,	55 *to* 56
RYE,	50 *to* 51
OATS,	25 *to* 27
WHISKEY,	28 *to* 29

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. JACOB MICKLEY to Miss MARY KNOUSE, daughter of Mr. Daniel Knouse, both of Franklin township.

On the 2d instant, by the same, Mr. JOHN HELLER, to Miss MARY HAGERSEN, both of Menallen township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Ruthrauff, Mr. PHILIP BENDER, of Menallen, to Miss MARGARET FIDLER, of Tyrone township.

DIED,

On the 25th ult., after a long illness, Mrs. MARTHA KING, wife of Col. John King, of Baltimore county, Md. (formerly of Hunterstown), aged 49 years.

On the 25th ult. Mr. NICHOLAS CRICHTEN, of M'Sherrys-Town, in the 67th year of his age.

On Thursday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. ——— SMITH, wife of Mr. Gottlieb Smith, of Cumberland township.

On the same day, an infant son of Mr. Samuel Kitzmiller, of this borough, aged about 9 months.

NOTICE.

THE Vendue Notes given at the Vendue of SAMUEL MOORE, in March last, were deposited in my hands for collection, by Mr. Moore, before he removed to the West. They become due on the *18th of September inst.*—after which time a speedy payment of the same is desired.

ADAM WALTER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL HOOVER, late of Liberty township, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts on or before the 1st Nov. next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN EICKER, ADM'R.

Sept. 14. 4t

N. B. The Vendue Notes are now due.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 28th of October*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. a Lot of Ground, in Abbotts-Town, No. 3, on which are a large two-story dwelling-house, part brick, and part log & weather-boarded, with a frame back building, a well at the door, and a barn, part stone and log—the above is occupied as a Tavern: Also, a Tract of Land, in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Henry Carpenter, Henry Wolf, and the Lots of Abbotts-Town, containing 40 acres, more or less—the property of *Abraham Miller*, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Tract of Land, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of John Stewart, David Sheetz and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story log dwelling-house, double log barn, and an orchard—the property of *Thomas Harris.*

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

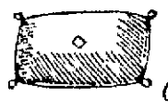
HAS just returned from the City, (making the THIRD time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

☞Greater Bargains☜

than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of



DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CHINA, GLASS,

& Queens-Ware,
LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP
BONNETS,
Weavers' Reeds, and Grindstones, &c. &c.

He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞TICKETS ONLY $5!

THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 25th of Sept.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	10	do	300
1	do	10,000	20	do	200
1	do	5,000	20	do	150
1	do	4,000	40	do	100
1	do	3,000	168	do	50
1	do	2,000	112	do	20
8	do	1,000	2240	do	10
6	do	500	15400	do	5
10	do	400			

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 16.

24 23 20 30 14 18 13 4 47

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Friday the 15th of October next*, on the premises, a certain

PLANTATION,

Or TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel O'Blenis, Mary Kitchen, Andrew Wolf, and others, containing **112** Acres, and allowance. The Improvements are a

Log House, and Barn,

a good Orchard, and two springs of water. About Thirty Acres of the above are covered with thriving Timber: there is also a proportion of good Meadow. The Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road runs through the Farm. To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL BOWSER, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JOHN BOWSER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 14. ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of NANCY NULL, of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the *first of October next.*—And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH KEPNER, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 31. 4t

The following MANIFESTO was adopted, at the first out-breaking of the Revolution, by a numerous assembly, met spontaneously:

"Manifesto to the French—to all People—and to all Governments.

"A solemn act had, in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon family should resume and preserve the exercise of the royal authority—reiterated oaths have at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the Chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter, but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law of an appearance of legality, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they have been preserved, offered the means of repression to the French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the moods of power, all the attacks against its rights, which, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the statute Louis XVIII. as under that of his successor. The nation, patience, instead of bringing back the government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient audacity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions, to the spoliation of all our rights, to the re-establishment of those principles of divine right—of those royal prerogatives, which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than as an outrage to human reason, and which England has stigmatized with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordonnances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at nought the positive terms of that Charter, & of well considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King, according to his pleasure, have at length taught the nation that the Chief which she had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding four years of vexations, of corruptions, and of treasons against his country, wished to govern it by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure. By these Ordonnances the Chief of the Government has placed himself ABOVE THE LAW: THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF THE PALE OF THE LAW.

"In consequence Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France, the French are released from all their obligations to him in that character. All the Ordonnances which he may promulge will be like those of the 25th, null, and as if they have never been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussez, le Chantelause, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the orders of Charles Philip Capet, or his agents, under whatever denomination they may present themselves; to refuse payment of all imposts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary, to put an end to a Government DE FACTO, and to establish a new Government DE JURE.

"The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex King—its country invokes its concurrence. Charles Philip Capet, his self-styled Ministers or Councillors, their abettors and adherents, the Generals, the Chiefs of Regiments and Officers, are responsible for every effusion of blood resulting from the resistance of the Government DE FACTO to the national will.

"Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfil, under the present circumstances, the duties which are imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the re-establishment of a Constitutional Government; and, on his refusal to do so, he must, with his family, quit the French territory until the perfect consolidation of the new Government has been effected.

"Voted in Session at Paris, July 27, 1830.

(Signed,) T. S. Provisional Pres't.
G. De M. } Provisional
J. Du D. } Secretaries.

Extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, July 31.

It has been necessary to designate for each branch of the public administration, commissioners to replace, provisionally, the Administration which has just fallen with the power of Charles X.

The following are appointed Provisional Commissioners:

For the Department of Justice, M. Dupont De L'Eure. Finances, Baron Louis. War, General Gerard. Marine, M. De Rigny—Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon. Public Instruction, M. Guizot. Interior and Public Works, M. Casimir Perrier.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS.

Inhabitants of Paris, Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country, and of its liberties which he could not understand. [The remainder of this proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.]

From the London Sun, of Aug. 2.

A third express has been received from Paris. The troops of the line at Lyons, Lisle, Rouen, Havre, and generally throughout the Departments, had joined the citizens. This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provisional Government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The gates of the city were open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, were repairing. The King had fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux and other members of the Royal Family, carrying with them the crown and all the jewels. They would there wait for the Ex-Ministers, when it would be decided whether they would proceed to Germany or to England. Another account states that the King had gone to Rheims. A deputation from Lisle had arrived in Paris, offering 5,000 men, if needed. Rouen offers 50,000. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chaunted in the streets, and a force was organizing to resist any attempt of the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send 2,000 men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected quotas from the provinces, other bodies would be despatched in different directions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people, and they are no more distinguished by the heroism with which they have asserted their liberties, than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder during the strongest excitement. At Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and other places, the Nat'l Guard has taken up arms in favor of the people.

The accounts from Marseilles state that information had arrived there, of discontent having arisen among the French troops at Algiers. It was said that 10,000 had been ordered home. The convicts at Toulon had attempted to escape, but were prevented.—In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseillois Hymn had been sung in the open streets, with cheers of "down with the Bourbons—long live liberty!"

The Princess of Berri (mother of the Duke de Bordeaux,) it is said, made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X. telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was forever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the princess very ill, & forbade her his presence.

It is proper to state, that there was, at the breaking out of this Revolution, no organized "National Guard." The National Guard (uniformed Militia) was disbanded about three years ago, by order of Louis 18th; but the materials remaining, it spontaneously re-organized on the breaking out of the recent events, and Gen La Fayette, its old commander in the year 1790, was again called to the command. The "Guards," or King's Body Guard, mentioned, consisted of about 20,000 men, a small portion of which were Swiss—The "regiments of the line," referred to, were other regular regiments stationed in the city. The "Gen d'armes" are also regular soldiers.

The present Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known l'Egalite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine, and cousin to the Ex-King. He was several years himself a Colonel in the Republican Cavalry, and fought various battles under the tricolored flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a Professor of Mathematics, and some time after, came over to England, and took up his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 4th

It has been reported to us from a quarter on which the most perfect reliance can be placed, that at the fete given the other day by Lord Hertford, Count Matuscheville, the present Charge d' Affairs of Russia to this country, was heard to declare to a groupe with whom he was conversing on the affairs of France, That the late injudicious conduct of the King and his Ministers had been advised and strongly urged by Prince Metternich, during the conference which took place at Joannisberg a month or two ago. It may in fact, be remembered that after the conference broke up, it was generally reported that the state of adverse feeling prevailing against the government in France had been a subject of discussion at Joannisberg, but that no definitive measures had been resolved upon.

It is also said that Prussia and Austria promised to assist Charles X. in case he should come in contact with his people, with 150,000 men. It is added that, when this was mentioned to the Duke of Wellington, he replied "150,000 men will be a mere drop in a bucket of water" If the Duke ever made this observation we can only say that he entertains a just opinion upon the subject. In case of a foreign invasion, France might, in three months—nay, in three weeks—have at least a million of men in arms. Men are easily transformed into soldiers where there is no want of good officers. France at this moment possesses in abundance the ablest officers in Europe. The grand army is merely scattered, not destroyed. People have no need to be alarmed lest a change of Government in France should be met by foreign interference. Let France be united, and the Continental Monarchs dare not attack her.—As for England—she is out of the question.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The London Courier gives the following view of the character of the New Provisional Ministry, established by the Liberals.

Perhaps a better Ministry than this could not have been chosen even under better circumstances; and, considering that the choice was made at a time of intense excitement, we may regard it as an indication of the moderate course intended to be pursued by the Deputies, and of the wish of the people to refrain from all excesses. In most revolutions, power, in the first instance, has fallen almost necessarily into the hands of those who took the most violent, and generally the worst part, in the agitation, and it has been only after a long course of anarchy, that returning reason has shown the necessity of placing at the head of affairs persons, who, although they possessed a proper regard for liberty, were not insensible to the blessings of order and the necessity of some fixed form of government. In the present instance, after a revolution of five days, amid the horrors of a carnage, which must have carried desolation and mourning into hundreds of families—at a time when the indignation of the multitude must have been roused to an extent which only those who have suffered from similar calamities can appreciate—when, in fact, the influence of the populace might be supposed sufficient to command the election of Ministers who should be the mere instruments of their vengeance—we find a government established, some of the members of which are known to be men of moderate principles, not one of whom we believe is to be regarded as a down right revolutionist.

Baron Louis was for a long time Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII. subsequently of the Council of the Duke d' Angouleme, and by whom he was much esteemed, although unfortunately for the royal family, his advice was not allowed to outweigh that of his less prudent or less honest colleagues.—Admiral de Rigny is a man of good sense, who is said to have the best intentions; and M. Casimir Perrier, who is one of the wealthiest bankers in Paris, and at the head of a large steam engine manufactory, and other establishments of national industry, although an ardent advocate for national freedom, has not the reputation of being a mere revolutionist, whilst his talent for government has been generally acknowledged, except by the late Monarch, and the party opposed to the doctrines which M. Casimir entertains in common with the Liberal Deputies. M. Dupont de l'Eure is, we believe, a Liberal of the Ultra school, but he enjoys the reputation of being a man of talent and good intentions. W. Bignon is a person of talent, and M. Guizot has acquired celebrity as a writer, and is well calculated, as far as talent and knowledge go, for the post to which he has been appointed. Of General Gerard we know but little, but we hear that he is a violent Liberal, and that his feelings are hostile to this country. We may, however, have been misinformed.

The Duke of Orleans, who has undertaken to preside over this administration, is well known in Europe for the philosophy with which he bore his misfortunes during his exile, and the moderation which he has displayed since his restoration. If his own repeated declarations, when the quarrel between the Ministry and the Liberals has been discussed in his presence, are to be credited, he is an advocate for constitutional freedom, but an enemy to licentious liberty. Thus, therefore, we have a provisional government composed of better materials than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances; and we sincerely hope, that it will, by its acts, deserve equally well of the country and of humanity. As to General Lafayette, whose greatest demonstration of the REALITY feeling has been the renunciation of his inherited title of Marquis, we believe the general opinion to be, that he desires the happiness of France; and, although a republican, SANS BORNES, in principle, he is convinced that the well-informed part of the nation would prefer a limited monarchy to the best possible form of Republican Government. If he has not changed very much within the last few months, Lafayette will promote rather than discourage any plan for the re-establishment of order, upon a basis of national liberty, even though it should not come up to his own BEAU IDEAL of Government; and he will not disgrace the reputation which he has acquired, by an attempt to apply to France what would be unfit for the French people, although very proper for the United States of America. Nothing positive appears to have been resolved upon as to the King, but there seems to be little chance of his again reigning over France with the consent of the nation. If the Liberals had shown less moderation, the party of Charles X. would, probably, have been stronger; for in the dread of ruin from the spread of the Revolution, and the excesses of the lower orders, many might have joined the King, who will now side with the Liberals or take no active part in the contest. In some of the accounts from Paris it is stated, that the King will march upon La Vendee, and there make a stand until he can obtain succour from Foreign States; but what Foreign States will interfere in a quarrel, which at present is merely personal? If these States were to interfere, it would only be when the people of France should show a desire to introduce some system of Government which would be dangerous to their neighbors, and incompatible with the known determination of the great powers of Europe, to perpetuate the blessings of that peace which they have so long enjoyed. We do not apprehend that any Foreign Power will attempt to dictate to France the precise modifications which the Constitution is to undergo; and we trust that France does not desire to introduce a system of Government which is not founded upon the principles recognised by other Powers, although recent events may have induced the French to suppose that their liberties would not be safe under the present Monarch, or at least without some further restrictions, to which he will not readily agree.

The probability is, that Charles X. will be banished from France, and the order of the dynasty will be changed; but it does not therefore follow that the French will not see the necessity of establishing themselves under a limited monarchy, in which the example of England may be followed as closely as circumstances may render advisable, and the peace of Europe be maintained. The subject is certainly embarrassing, but it is not one of danger to us; and if ever England had reason to be proud of a popular Sovereign and an able Minister, she has reason to be so now. When under an unpopular Sovereign and a weak Minister, there might not be only difficulty, but danger. It is deeply to be regretted, that the obstinacy of M. Polignac should have led to consequences so disastrous as those which have ensued, have been to the Royal Family of France; but as far as we are concerned no difficulty is presented, to which the prudence and skill of the British Cabinet are unequal.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Our paper is occupied, to the exclusion of every thing else, with copious details of the late sudden and startling revolution in Paris. Our readers will await with anxiety for the next arrival, when we shall probably learn whether a Bourbon is still to occupy the throne, or whether a change of the form of the government, as well as of their rulers, has entered into the plans of the Revolutionists. In either case—whether the Duke of Orleans be elevated from a Regency to royal dignity and power, or a Republican form of Government be established, all the rules of legitimacy, as recognised by the Canons of the Holy Alliance, will have been violated; and it remains to be seen whether the parties to that alliance will maintain, or swerve from supporting, the purposes of their coalition. There are many among us who contend that no effort will be made by any of the crowned heads of Europe to place the fugitive King upon the throne which by a series of unaccountably rash and ill advised measures, he has lost—and others as strenuously support the opinion that there is a special pledge from the Cabinets of Prussia, Russia and Austria, to sustain the King in his unfortunate contest with his subjects.

It is difficult, from the materials in our possession, to decide which of these opinions may be entitled to the greater degree of credit: On the one hand, it would seem that this Revolution constitutes the occurrence of one of the very contingencies which the parties of the Holy Alliance had in view in forming their combination. Forcible resistance by the people to the oppressions of a royal tyrant is the highest of sins in their political creed, and that for which they have provided the heaviest penalty. Have not the French people committed this unpardonable sin? Have they not virtually dethroned a monarch? Have they not besieged and captured his palace, dispersed his Ministers, and acted in defiance of his authority? All this they have done, and, if the denunciations of the Holy Alliance are worth any thing, here is an opportunity for putting them in execution, such as has never occurred, (except, perhaps, in case of Spain) since the formation of their league, and such as, in the lapse of centuries, may never occur again. But, it is contended on the other hand, that the quarrel between Charles and his people is personal; and that, therefore, his allies and royal brethren have no right to enter into the family brawl; and that, if they had the disposition, they have not the ability to reseat him on his throne, in opposition to the wishes of his incensed subjects.

England, the great regulator of legitimate royal succession, is powerless—trammelled with the distresses of a starving and dissatisfied population, in her own immediate territory—and, in the most important of her appendages, justly apprehensive of a violent result to a long continued and pertinacious course of arbitrary oppression. But where are Prussia, Austria and Russia? and what is the state of their resources, and the probable disposition of their Rulers? The first two possess immense standing armies, appointed in the first style of modern warfare, and ready, at a moment's warning, to concentrate all their force upon any given point—Russia is fresh from a contest in which she sustained no defeat to damp the ardor of her soldiery, and disciplined a large number of troops in the regulations and hardships of war. All these powers, it is believed, possess, in a high degree, the sinews of war, money, arms and soldiers. It must be acknowledged that they have many incentives to go to war for the maintenance of the principles upon which their governments rest, and that they are in a situation to go to war with promptitude and effect.

The question whether they will yield to these incentives, and march upon Paris, is one of momentous concern. Should they do so, the enemy whom they will encounter will not be vanquished without a protracted and sanguinary struggle. They have recently evinced a desperate energy when almost unarmed, and unorganised, and contending with the disciplined veterans of the Swiss Guard. It may safely be asserted that their resistance to the efforts of a foreign enemy would be proportioned to the coolness and courage with which they met and punished the aggressions of their rulers.

It is impossible to form a plausible conjecture as to the duration or extent of the contest that would ensue; and it is therefore vain to speculate in anticipation of it.

Our own opinion is, that the confederate powers will make common cause with Charles X. and that they will endeavor, at the point of the bayonet, to reinstate him in his authority over the French Nation: whether they will succeed or not, is a question which nothing but time can solve.

DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of Democratic Republican Delegates, from different townships of the county of Adams, held at the Court house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 6th Sept. 1830, GEO. BROWN, Esq was called to the Chair, and JOHN DUNCAN, Secretary.

Delegates present:

Gettysburg: John B. Clark, A. Walter, Esq.
Berwick: John Duncan, Adam Myers
Cumberland: Peter Frey, John Butt.
Liberty: James M'Divit, Wm. Krise.
Hamiltonban: H. Vanorsdale, A. Harbaugh.
Menallen: William Boyd.
Tyrone: John Harman, Andrew Walker.
Straban: John Gourley, Peter Hulick.
Reading: A. Moses, Wm. Taughinbaugh.
Huntington: John Wierman, Esq. Jonas John.
Hamilton: G. Brown, Esq R. M. Hutchison.
Mountpleasant: Samuel Swope.
Conowago: Martin Clunk, Jacob Mehlhorn.
Germany: Jacob Keller, Esq. P. Bishop, jr.
Franklin: Alex'r Caldwell, A Deardorff.

The following Ticket was agreed upon:

ASSEMBLY,
HENRY M'DIVIT,
HENRY MYERS (Tyrone.)
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KUGLER.
AUDITOR,
SAMUEL KENNEDY.
DIRECTOR,
GEORGE WALTER.
CORONERS,
JACOB ZIEGLER,
JOHN F. M'FARLANE.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Wm. Boyd, John B. Clark, and Dr. Daniel Sheffer, be appointed Conferees, to meet those from the other Counties of this Congressional District, at Shippensburg, on Monday the 13th inst. for the purpose of nominating Two Candidates for Congress; and that they be authorized to fill any vacancy which may happen in their number.

Resolved, That this Convention do respectfully recommend to the several Counties composing the Congressional District, WM. RAMSEY, of Cumberland county, and FRANCIS SMITH, of Franklin county, as suitable persons to be nominated as Candidates to represent this District in the 22d Congress, and that the Conferees from this County be instructed to use all honorable means (if it should meet the views of the other Counties of the District) to have the names of said Ramsey & Smith placed on our Congressional Ticket as Candidates.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to prepare an Address to the Citizens of Adams County, on the subject of the ensuing General Election. [Committee: John B. Clark, Andrew G. Miller, Peter Hulick, Zephaniah Herbert, Jacob Lefever.]

Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance be appointed for the respective Townships

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the newspapers in the County.

GEORGE BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN DUNCAN, Secretary.

Committees of Vigilance:

Germany township—Philip Wolf, Michael Crouse, Jacob Bishop, Jas Staly, E. Swope
Conowago—Martin Clunk, Jacob Kohler, John Myers, Geo. Houck, John Morningstar.
Mountpleasant—John Miller, Cornelius Lott, James Lockhart, James Foster, Jacob Bear.
Hamilton—Geo Brown, Philip Miller, S. B. Hall, Robert M. Hutchison, Andrew M'Ilvain.
Huntington—Levi Miller, Wm. B. Stuart, Jonas John, Jacob King, Jacob Fickes.
Reading—John Myers, Esq. Valentine Hollinger, Abraham Moses, Peter Deardorff, jr. Wm. Taughinbaugh.
Tyrone—Jacob Fidler, jr. Andrew Walker, Leonard Delap, Michael Bowers, J. Harman.
Hamiltonban—John Marshall, S Blythe, B. Seabrooks, John Hook, Jacob Benshoof.
Liberty—Peter Weikart, Henry Wortz, J. M'Divit, Wm. Krise, Michael Corry.
Cumberland—Conrad Keefaver, Conrad Hoke, Henry Epley, J. Eichholtz, J. Butt.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, Joseph Carl, S. Heiner, Adam Myers, John Duncan.
Latimore—George Myers, Jacob Myers, J. Everitt, sen John Gettys, John Fickel.
Franklin—Anthony Deardorff, David Deardorff, David Middlekauff, Esq. Dan'l Knouss, Alexander Caldwell.
Straban—John Gourley, Peter Hulick, David Hollibaugh, Fleming Gilliland, David M'Creary
Borough—Adam Walter, Esq. George Geyer, jr Perry J. Odell, John B. Marsh, Sam'l Ziegler.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
ANDREW MARSHALL,
JAMES M'SHERRY.
COMMISSIONER,
JACOB COVER.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES KETTLEWELL.
DIRECTOR,
GARRET BRINKERHOFF.
CORONERS
SAMUEL S. FORNEY,
DANIEL COMFORT.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Fairfield TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, held on the 30th ult. the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Society withhold their support from such Candidates for Office, as they may know to be in the habit of using Spirituous Liquors to excess themselves, and of treating others with Ardent Sprits for the purpose of procuring votes.

JOHN M'KESSON, Secretary.

CAPITALISTS,

LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the FARM, late of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing

221 Acres & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a 1½ story House, and a Still-house, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } *Ex's.*
JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

Aug. 3. ts

☞ Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas M'Creary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph M'Creary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

CUMBERLAND FACTORY,

FOR RENT.

THIS Establishment is on Yellow-Breeches creek, at Cumberland Furnace, Cumberland county, Pa.—There are two Carding Machines, one Spinning Billy of 30 Spindles, and one Jenny of 60; two Looms; and all the necessary apparatus for doing work, in complete order. There is a House, Garden and Stabling attached to the Factory. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES WILSON.

Carlisle, Aug. 24. 5t

N. B. The Machinery is all new.

The following MANIFESTO was adopted, at the first out-breaking of the Revolution, by a numerous assembly, met spontaneously:

"Manifesto to the French—to all People—and to all Governments.

"A solemn act had, in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon family should resume and preserve the exercise of the royal authority—reiterated oaths have at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the Chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a great number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law had an appearance of legality, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of reparation. The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, which, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the astute Louis XVIII. as under that of his successor. The national patience, instead of bringing back the government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient audacity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions—to the spoliation of all our rights—to the re-establishment of those principles of divine right—of those royal prerogatives, which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than as an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatized with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordonnances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at nought the positive terms of that Charter, & of well-considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King, according to legal forms, have at length taught the nation that the Chief which she had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding four years of vices, of corruptions, and of treasons against his country, wished to govern it by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure. By these Ordonnances the Chief of the Government has placed himself ABOVE THE LAW: THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF THE PALE OF THE LAW.

"In consequence Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France: the French are released from all their obligations to him in that character. All the Ordonnances which he may promulge will be like those of the 25th, null, and as if they have never been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussez, de Chantelause, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the orders of Charles Philip Capet, or his agents, under whatever denomination they may present themselves; to refuse payment of all imposts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary, to put an end to a Government DE FACTO, and to establish a new Government DE JURE.

"The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex King—its country invokes its concurrence. Charles Philip Capet, his self-styled Ministers or Councillors, their abettors and adherents, the Generals, the Chiefs of Regiments and Officers, are responsible for every effusion of blood resulting from the resistance of the Government DE FACTO to the national will.

"Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfil, under the present circumstances, the duties which are imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the re-establishment of a Constitutional Government; and, on his refusal to do so, he must, with his family, quit the French territory until the perfect consolidation of the new Government has been effected.

"Voted in Session at Paris, July 27, 1830.

(Signed,) T. S. Provisional Pres't.
G. De M. } Provisional
J. Du D. } Secretaries.

Extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, July 31.

It has been necessary to designate for each branch of the public administration, commissioners to replace, provisionally, the Administration which has just fallen with the power of Charles X.

The following are appointed Provisional Commissioners:

For the Department of Justice, M. Dupont De L'Eure. Finances, Baron Louis. War, General Gerard. Marine, M. De Rigny.—Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon. Public Instruction, M. Guizot. Interior and Public Works, M. Cassimir Perrier.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS.

Inhabitants of Paris, Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country, and of its liberties which he could not understand. [The remainder of this proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.]

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From the London Sun, of Aug. 3.

A third express has been received from Paris. The troops of the line at Lyons, Lisle, Rouen, Havre, and generally throughout the Departments had joined the citizens. This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provisional Government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The gates of the city were open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, were repairing. The King had fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux and other members of the Royal Family—carrying off with them the crown and all the jewels. They would there wait for the Ex Ministers, when it would be decided whether they would proceed to Germany or to England. Another account states that the King had gone to Rheims. A deputation from Lisle had arrived in Paris, offering 5,000 men, if needed. Rouen offers 5,000. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chaunted in the streets, and a force was organizing to resist any attempt of the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send 2,000 men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected quotas from the provinces, other bodies would be despatched in different directions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people, and they are no more distinguished by the heroism with which they have asserted their liberties, than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder during the strongest excitement. At Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and other places, the Nat'l Guard has taken up arms in favor of the people.

The accounts from Marseilles state that information had arrived there, of discontent having arisen among the French troops at Algiers. It was said that 10,000 had been ordered home. The convicts at Toulon had attempted to escape, but were prevented.—In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseillois Hymn had been sung in the open streets, with cheers of "down with the Bourbons—long live liberty!"

The Princess of Berri (mother of the Duke de Bordeaux,) it is said, made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X. telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was forever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the princess very ill, & forbade her his presence.

It is proper to state, that there was, at the breaking out of this Revolution, no organized "National Guard." The National Guard (uniformed Militia) was disbanded about three years ago, by order of Louis 18th; but the materials remaining, it spontaneously re-organized on the breaking out of the recent events, and Gen. La Fayette, its old commander in the year 1790, was again called to the command. The "Guards," or King's Body-Guard, mentioned, consisted of about 20,000 men, a small portion of which were Swiss—The "regiments of the line," referred to, were other regular regiments stationed in the city. The "Gen d'armes" are also regular soldiers.

The present Duke of Orleans is the son of the well known P'Egalite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine, and cousin to the Ex King. He was several years himself a Colonel in the Republican Cavalry, and fought various battles under the tri-colored flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a Professor of Mathematics, and some time after, came over to England, and took up his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him.

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From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 4th.

It has been reported to us from a quarter on which the most perfect reliance can be placed, that at the fete given the other day by Lord Hertford, Count Matuscheville, the present Charge d' Affairs of Russia to this country, was heard to declare to a groupe with whom he was conversing on the affairs of France, that the late injudicious conduct of the King and his Ministers had been advised and strongly urged by Prince Metternich, during the conference which took place at Joannisberg a month or two ago. It may, in fact, be remembered that after the conference broke up, it was generally reported that the state of adverse feeling prevailing against the government in France had been a subject of discussion at Joannisberg, but that no definitive measures had been resolved upon.

It is also said that Prussia and Austria promised to assist Charles X. in case he should come in contact with his people, with 150,000 men. It is added that, when this was mentioned to the Duke of Wellington, he replied "150,000 men will be a mere drop in a bucket of water" If the Duke ever made this observation we can only say that he entertains a just opinion upon the subject. In case of a foreign invasion, France might, in three months—nay, in three weeks—have at least a million of men in arms. Men are easily transformed into soldiers where there is no want of good officers. France at this moment possesses in abundance the ablest officers in Europe. The grand army is merely scattered, not destroyed. People have no need to be alarmed lest a change of Government in France should be met by foreign interference. Let France be united, and the Continental Monarchs dare not attack her.—As for England—she is out of the question.

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CHARACTER OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The London Courier gives the following view of the character of the New Provisional Ministry, established by the Liberals.

Perhaps a better Ministry than this could not have been chosen even under better circumstances; and, considering that the choice was made at a time of intense excitement, we may regard it as an indication of the moderate course intended to be pursued by the Deputies, and of the wish of the people to refrain from all excesses. In most revolutions, power, in the first instance, has fallen almost necessarily into the hands of those who took the most violent, and generally the worst part, in the agitation, and it has been only after a long course of anarchy, that returning reason has shown the necessity of placing at the head of affairs persons, who, although they possessed a proper regard for liberty, were not insensible to the blessings of order and the necessity of some fixed form of government. In the present instance, after a revolution of five days, amid the horrors of a carnage, which must have carried desolation and mourning into hundreds of families—at a time when the indignation of the multitude must have been roused to an extent which only those who have suffered from similar calamities can appreciate—when, in fact, the influence of the populace might be supposed sufficient to command the election of Ministers who should be the mere instruments of their vengeance—we find a government established, some of the members of which are known to be men of moderate principles, not one of whom we believe is to be regarded as a down right revolutionist.

Baron Louis was for a long time Minister of Finance under Louis XVIII. subsequently of the Council of the Duke d' Angoulême, and by whom he was much esteemed, although unfortunately for the royal family, his advice was not allowed to outweigh that of his less prudent or less honest colleagues.—Admiral de Rigny is a man of good sense, who is said to have the best intentions; and M. Casimir Perrier, who is one of the wealthiest bankers in Paris, and at the head of a large steam engine manufactory, and other establishments of national industry, although an ardent advocate for national freedom, has not the reputation of being a mere revolutionist, whilst his talent for government has been generally acknowledged, except by the late Monarch, and the party opposed to the doctrines which M. Casimir entertains in common with the Liberal Deputies. M. Dupont de l'Eure is, we believe, a Liberal of the Ultra school, but he enjoys the reputation of being a man of talent and good intentions. W. Bignon is a person of talent, and M. Guizot has acquired celebrity as a writer, and is well calculated, as far as talent and knowledge go, for the post to which he has been appointed. Of General Gerard we know but little, but we hear that he is a violent Liberal, and that his feelings are hostile to this country. We may, however, have been misinformed.

The Duke of Orleans, who has undertaken to preside over this administration, is well known in Europe for the philosophy with which he bore his misfortunes during his exile, and the moderation which he has displayed since his restoration. If his own repeated declarations, when the quarrel between the Ministry and the Liberals has been discussed in his presence, are to be credited, he is an advocate for constitutional freedom, but an enemy to licentious liberty. Thus, therefore, we have a provisional government composed of better materials than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances; and we sincerely hope, that it will, by its acts, deserve equally well of the country and of humanity. As to General Lafayette, whose greatest demonstration of the EGALITE feeling has been the renunciation of his inherited title of Marquis, we believe the general opinion to be, that he desires the happiness of France; and, although a republican, SANS BORNES, in principle, he is convinced that the well-informed part of the nation would prefer a limited monarchy to the best possible form of Republican Government. If he has not changed very much within the last few months, Lafayette will promote rather than discourage any plan for the re-establishment of order, upon a basis of national liberty, even though it should not come up to his own BEAU IDEAL of Government; and he will not disgrace the reputation which he has acquired, by an attempt to apply to France what would be unfit for the French people, although very proper for the United States of America Nothing positive appears to have been resolved upon as to the King, but there seems to be little chance of his again reigning over France with the consent of the nation. If the Liberals had shown less moderation, the party of Charles X. would, probably, have been stronger; for in the dread of ruin from the spread of the Revolution, and the excesses of the lower orders, many might have joined the King, who will now side with the Liberals or take no active part in the contest. In some of the accounts from Paris it is stated, that the King will march upon La Vendee, and there make a stand until he can obtain succour from Foreign States; but what Foreign States will interfere in a quarrel, which at present is merely personal? If these States were to interfere, it would only be when the people of France should show a desire to introduce some system of Government which would be dangerous to their neighbors, and incompatible with the known determination of the great powers of Europe, to perpetuate the blessings of that peace which they have so long enjoyed We do not apprehend that any Foreign Power will attempt to dictate to France the precise modifications which the Constitution is to undergo; and we trust that France does not desire to introduce a system of Government which is not founded upon the principles recognised by other Powers, although recent events may have induced the French to suppose that their liberties would not be safe under the present Monarch, or at least without some further restrictions, to which he will not readily agree.

The probability is, that Charles X. will be banished from France, and the order of the dynasty will be changed; but it does not therefore follow that the French will not see the necessity of establishing themselves under a limited monarchy, in which the example of England may be followed as closely as circumstances may render advisable, and the peace of Europe be maintained. The subject is certainly embarrassing, but it is not one of danger to us; and if ever England had reason to be proud of a popular Sovereign and an able Minister, she has reason to be so now. When under an unpopular Sovereign and a weak Minister, there might not be only difficulty, but danger. It is deeply to be regretted, that the obstinacy of M. Polignac should have led to consequences so disastrous as those which have ensued, have been to the Royal Family of France; but as far as we are concerned no difficulty is presented, to which the prudence and skill of the British Cabinet are unequal.

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From the Baltimore Gazette.

Our paper is occupied, to the exclusion of every thing else, with copious details of the late sudden and startling revolution in Paris. Our readers will await with anxiety for the next arrival, when we shall probably learn whether a Bourbon is still to occupy the throne, or whether a change of the form of the government, as well as of their rulers, has entered into the plans of the Revolutionists. In either case—whether the Duke of Orleans be elevated from a Regency to royal dignity and power, or a Republican form of Government be established, all the rules of legitimacy, as recognised by the Canons of the Holy Alliance, will have been violated; and it remains to be seen whether the parties to that alliance will maintain, or swerve from supporting, the purposes of their coalition. There are many among us who contend that no effort will be made by any of the crowned heads of Europe to place the fugitive King upon the throne which by a series of unaccountably rash and ill advised measures, he has lost—and others as strenuously support the opinion that there is a special pledge from the Cabinets of Prussia, Russia and Austria, to sustain the King in his unfortunate contest with his subjects.

It is difficult, from the materials in our possession, to decide which of these opinions may be entitled to the greater degree of credit. On the one hand, it would seem that this Revolution constitutes the occurrence of one of the very contingencies which the parties of the Holy Alliance had in view in forming their combination. Forcible resistance by the people to the oppressions of a royal tyrant is the highest of sins in their political creed, and that for which they have provided the heaviest penalty. Have not the French people committed this unpardonable sin? Have they not virtually dethroned a monarch? besieged and captured his palace, dispersed his Ministers, and acted in defiance of his authority? All this they have done, and, if the denunciations of the Holy Alliance are worth any thing, here is an opportunity for putting them in execution, such as has never occurred, (except, perhaps, in case of Spain) since the formation of their league, and such as, in the lapse of centuries, may never occur again. But, it is contended on the other hand, that the quarrel between Charles and his people is personal; and that, therefore, his allies and royal brethren have no right to enter into the family brawl; and that, if they had the disposition, they have not the ability to reseat him on his throne, in opposition to the wishes of his incensed subjects.

England, the great regulator of legitimate royal succession, is powerless—trammelled with the distresses of a starving and dissatisfied population, in her own immediate territory—and, in the most important of her appendages, justly apprehensive of a violent result to a long continued and pertinacious course of arbitrary oppression. But where are Prussia, Austria and Russia? and what is the state of their resources, and the probable disposition of their Rulers? The first two possess immense standing armies, appointed in the first style of modern warfare, and ready, at a moment's warning, to concentrate all their force upon any given point—Russia is fresh from a contest in which she sustained no defeat to damp the ardor of her soldiery, and disciplined a large number of troops in the regulations and hardships of war. All these powers, it is believed, possess, in a high degree, the sinews of war, money, arms and soldiers. It must be acknowledged that they have many incentives to go to war for the maintenance of the principles upon which their governments rest, and that they are in a situation to go to war with promptitude and effect.

The question whether they will yield to these incentives, and march upon Paris, is one of momentous concern. Should they do so, the enemy whom they will encounter will not be vanquished without a protracted and sanguinary struggle. They have recently evinced a desperate energy when almost unarmed, and unorganised, and contending with the disciplined veterans of the Swiss Guard. It may safely be asserted that their resistance to the efforts of a foreign enemy would be proportioned to the coolness and courage with which they met and punished the aggressions of their rulers.

It is impossible to form a plausible conjecture as to the duration or extent of the contest that would ensue; and it is therefore vain to speculate in anticipation of it.

Our own opinion is, that the confederate powers will make common cause with Charles X. and that they will endeavor, at the point of the bayonet, to reinstate him in his authority over the French Nation: whether they will succeed or not, is a question which nothing but time can solve.

DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of Democratic Republican Delegates, from different townships of the county of Adams, held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 6th Sept. 1830, GEO. BROWN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JOHN DUNCAN, Secretary.

Delegates present:

Gettysburg: John B. Clark, A. Walter, Esq.
Berwick: John Duncan, Adam Myers.
Cumberland: Peter Frey, John Butt.
Liberty: James M'Divit, Wm. Krise.
Hamiltonban: H. Vanorsdale, A. Harbaugh.
Menallen: William Boyd.
Tyrone: John Harman, Andrew Walker.
Straban: John Gourley, Peter Hulick.
Reading: A. Moses, Wm. Taughinbaugh.
Huntington: John Wierman, Esq. Jonas John.
Hamilton: G. Brown, Esq. R. M. Hutchison.
Mountpleasant: Samuel Swope.
Conowago: Martin Clunk, Jacob Mehlhorn.
Germany: Jacob Keller, Esq. P. Bishop, jr.
Franklin: Alex'r Caldwell, A. Deardorff.

The following Ticket was agreed upon:

ASSEMBLY,
HENRY M'DIVIT,
HENRY MYERS (Tyrone.)
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KUGLER.
AUDITOR,
SAMUEL KENNEDY.
DIRECTOR,
GEORGE WALTER.
CORONERS,
JACOB ZIEGLER,
JOHN F. M'FARLANE.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Wm. Boyd, John B. Clark, and Dr. Daniel Sheffer, be appointed Conferees, to meet those from the other Counties of this Congressional District, at Shippensburg, on Monday the 13th inst. for the purpose of nominating Two Candidates for Congress; and that they be authorized to fill any vacancy which may happen in their number.

Resolved, That this Convention do respectfully recommend to the several Counties composing the Congressional District, WM. RAMSEY, of Cumberland county, and THADDEUS STEVENS, of Franklin county, as suitable persons to be nominated as Candidates to represent this District in the 22d Congress, and that the Conferees from this County be instructed to use all honorable means (if it should meet the views of the other Counties of the District) to have the names of said Ramsey & Stevens placed on our Congressional Ticket as Candidates.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to prepare an Address to the Citizens of Adams County, on the subject of the ensuing General Election. [Committee: John B. Clark, Andrew G. Miller, Peter Hulick, Zephaniah Herbert, Jacob Eichner.]

Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance be appointed for the respective Townships.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the newspapers in the County.

GEORGE BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN DUNCAN, Secretary.

Committees of Vigilance:

Germany township—Philip Wolf, Michael Crouse, Jacob Bishop, Jos. Stacy, E. Swope.
Conowago—Martin Clunk, Jacob Keller, John Myers, Geo. Houck, John Mummasta.
Mountpleasant—John Miller, Cornelius Lott, James Lockhart, James Foster, Jacob Bear.
Hamilton—Geo Brown, Philip Miller, S. E. Hall, Robert M. Hutchison, Andrew M'Elvain.
Huntington—Levi Miller, Wm. B. Stuart, Jonas John, Jacob King, Jacob Fickes.
Reading—John Myers, Esq. Valentine Hollinger, Abraham Moses, Peter Deardorff, jr. Wm. Taughinbaugh.
Tyrone—Jacob Fidler, jr. Andrew Walker, Leonard Delap, Michael Bowers, J. Harman.
Hamiltonban—John Marshall, S. Blythe, E. Seabrooks, John Hook, Jacob Benshoof.
Liberty—Peter Weikart, Henry Wortz, J. M'Divit, Wm Krise, Michael Corey.
Cumberland—Conrad Keefaver, Conrad Hoke, Henry Epley, J. Eichholtz, J. Butt.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, Joseph Carl, S. Heiner, Adam Myers, John Duncan.
Latimore—George Myers, Jacob Myers, J. Everitt, sen John Gettys, John Fickel.
Franklin—Anthony Deardorff, David Deardorff, David Middlekauff, Esq. Dan'l Knouss, Alexander Caldwell.
Straban—John Gourley, Peter Hulick, David Hollibaugh, Fleming Gilliland, David M'Creary
Borough—Adam Walter, Esq. George Geyer, jr Perry J. Odell, John B. Marsh, Sam'l Ziegler.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
ANDREW MARSHALL,
JAMES M'SHERRY.
COMMISSIONER,
JACOB COVER.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES KETTLEWELL.
DIRECTOR,
GARRET BRINKERHOFF.
CORONERS,
SAMUEL S. FORNEY,
DANIEL COMFORT.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Fairfield TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, held on the 30th ult. the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Society withhold their support from such Candidates for Office, as they may know to be in the habit of using Spirituous Liquors to excess themselves, and of treating others with Ardent Sprits for the purpose of procuring votes.

JOHN M'KESSON, Secretary.

CAPITALISTS,

LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the FARM, late of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing

224 Acres & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a 1½ story House, and a Still-house, a double Log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard: two Meadows, one of which can be watered; an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned Farm can be divided very advantageously into two.—The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } *Ex's.*
JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

Aug. 3. ts

☞ Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas M'Creary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph M'Creary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

CUMBERLAND FACTORY,

FOR RENT.

THIS Establishment is on Yellow-Breeches creek, at Cumberland Furnace, Cumberland county, Pa.—There are two Carding Machines, one Spinning Billy of [illegible] Spindles, and one Jenny of [illegible]; two Looms; and all the necessary apparatus for doing work, in complete order. There is a House, Garden and Stables attached to the Factory. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES WILSON.

Carlisle, Aug. [illegible] 5t

N. B. The Machinery is all new.

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Friday the 17th day of September next*,

A FARM,

situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Barnitz, Michael Etzler, the Heirs of Daniel Oyster, deceased, David Slagle and others, containing

307 ACRES
OF FIRST-RATE
Limestone Land;

about 100 Acres of which are in fine Timber—and the residue under as good cultivation as any in the County. The Improvements are a Log **Dwelling-house & Barn,** a Shop, and Spring house, over a never failing spring; also an Orchard.—To be sold as the Estate of MARTIN CARL, deceased.

The above Property will be sold together, or divided into two Tracts, to suit purchasers. It will be shewn by Daniel Carl, residing on the premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MARTIN CARL, } *Adm'rs.*
JOSEPH CARL, }

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 17. ts

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of September next*, to wit:

The account of George Harman, administrator of the estate of *Henry Smith*, deceased.

The supplemental account of Philip Wolf, executor of the estate of *Philip Wolf*, deceased.

The account of Charles G. M'Lean, administrator of the estate of *Helen M'Lean*, deceased.

The account of Mary Ann Gray, executor of the estate of Rev. *James Gray*, deceased.

The final account of John Shorb, executor of the estate of *John G. Shultz*, deceased.

The account of John Yeagerline and Henry Bushman, administrators of the estate of *Valentine Stehr*, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Thomas Stephens, administrators of the estate of *Frederick Cleaveland*, deceased.

The account of James and Robert Major, administrators of the estate of *Robert Major*, deceased.

The account of John and Wm. Orr, executors of the estate of *William Orr*, deceased.

The account of John Wilson, administrator of the estate of *Margaret Walker*, deceased.

The account of James Barr, administrator of the estate of *William Stultz*, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, executor of the estate of *Samuel Smyth*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, executor of the estate of *William Bigham*, deceased.

The account of Hugh and David Denwiddie, administrators of the estate of *Hugh Denwiddie*, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, executor of the estate of *John F. Hapke*, deceased.

The account of Jesse Comly and Philip Myers, administrator of the estate of *Isaac Hess*, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Jacob Ziegler, Guardian of the minor children of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Aug, 23, 1830. }

DRUG WAREHOUSE,
No. 107, Market street below Third,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞ The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

184 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND.* The improvements are a **Log House, & Double** Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 24th of September*, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock,

A Tract of Land,

Containing about **17 ACRES,** situate in Mountjoy township, about seven miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road, and three miles from Littlestown. The improvements consist of a two-story **Log House, and double** Log BARN, &c. with a well of water at the door—the property of JAMES COLLINS.

☞ Mr. Collins, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to purchase.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. ATCHESON, *Trustee.*

Aug. 31. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

DANIEL FUNK,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, and Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty eighth day of September next*, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman, Matilda, intermarried with John Moore, Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter, Susanna, intermarred with Andrew Moose, John Erisman, Jacob Erisman, Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman and Henry Erisman, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

ADAM SWARTZ,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Sally, intermarried with Samuel Blessinger, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Wolf, Catharine, intermarried with John Ginder (who is lately deceased, having left one child, now a minor, named Sarah Ann,) Abraham and John (whose shares have been sold to Thaddeus Stevens,) or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse, Philip Plum, Adam Plum, Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman, John, Christian, and Michael Plum, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.
Of WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 12th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.:—

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of the Widow Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by Daniel Deardorff, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

Two Members of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, and Perry;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts;

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;

Two Coroners; and

Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

1st day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 15th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commmonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1830

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.